

LOUISVILLE

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6 00

SIX MONTHS.....3 00

ONE MONTH.....1 00

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends and acquaintances serve us in this important work in our behalf? Believe us that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE Hon. NATH. WOLFE AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT AT THE ENSUING AUGUST ELECTION.

Recently Mr. Whiting, who is solicitor in some department of the Government, published a pamphlet justifying all the usurpations of the Government, upon the novel ground that the war power is derived from the law of nations, and "the law of nations is above the Constitution."

This has called out distinguished Jurist Judge Parker, who, judging from the brief extracts which have come to hand, seems to have very effectually disposed of this novel theory. Indeed, one can but be surprised at seeing any one of that profession, who have always, both from professional pride and that love of liberty which a study of the law is so apt to produce, willing to trample away rights so essential to all persons of every shade of political opinion. If we do not willingly to pronounce the bitter curse of comparing them to Jeffreys in his famous Western Circuit, we cannot be supposed to pay them to St. William Williams during the same reign.

Judge Parker holds that acknowledging the rebels as belligerents does by no means exempt them from punishment by law as traitors, which would be the just interpretation of Mr. Whiting's arguments. He says:

"We sometimes hear people say that the Government could not borrow money of the people without interest. That this is an error must appear evident to any one who will give a moment's thought to the subject."

There has been a time since the commencement of the war when any Government creditor would not, cheerfully take treasury notes for his claim? If he were to take bank notes for his claim, this would be a loan to the banks without interest, for bank notes do not bear interest. By taking greencards he would thereby make a loan to the Government.

When the Government had loaned from the people about three hundred millions in this way, and when the bankers found that the people preferred to lend to their Government than to the banks—that the people liked the treasury notes more than bank currency, that bank notes were in danger of being driven out of circulation, this made Mr. Chase believe that the policy of borrowing money without interest from the people, though perfectly correct and proper for banks, was not only dangerous but highly improper for the Government. He came into their net, and they begged him.

He was not able to follow up the clear argument by which this assumption is overthrown. He refutes it conclusively, by showing that these provisions were first actually adopted by the several States in a time of war, their effect and value in time of war; that their absence from the Constitution of the United States, as originally framed, was one serious objection to its adoption, and gave it no weight.

The author, in his zeal, had proceeded to assert that the provisions of the Constitution "that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that unreasonably searches and seizures shall not be made; that no person shall be held to answer for any crime, unless it be in a regular course of law" were accepted, and were repeated, if it were accepted, as a part of the law of nations.

That general warrant, whereby an officer or master may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained by despotic governments.

"That," says the Boston Post, "is the ring of the heroes and sages who set up Republican Government on these western shores; that is what they thought fit for a time of war as well as of peace; and it is submitted, what it is necessary to do now, in the way of progress and reform, may be done consistently with these great liberty positions. Measured by such measures, how small appear mere partisans, who, as they bow to the footstool of power, show themselves not worthy to unloose the shoe latches of the noble men of the revolution!"

We close our citations to day from Judge Parker's address, by commanding the following clear and clean exposition of a fallacy, which must commend itself to the common sense of men."

One fallacy in the reasoning which suspends the rights of the citizen under the Constitution of the United States in time of war, is in taking the distinction between the time of peace and the time of war, as a circumstance being operative and applied in time of peace, but being regarded as inoperative and inapplicable in time of war,—instead of making the distinction between the places and persons where the war is carried on, and the limits of military operations are acted out.

The rebels, with arms in their hands, may be shot down without further legal process, because the law of war apply to them, and do not require any proof of their loyalty, and it is as unfortunate to see as to have his habitation within the theater of actual war, is subject to the law of force, which authorizes the occupation of his house and grounds, and denies to him the freedom of speech, and the right to keep his mouth shut. But the existence of a state of war, under which actual hostilities are waged in one part of the country, furnishes no reason why peaceable citizens at a distance from the theater of war, should be liable to the language of the author, to the views of "partisans and gumbots and arguments of hot shot," so that when the "fearful execr" of the Commander-in-Chief "levied on the body, all that he could, will be for the safety of the country."

Now it is difficult to see, why a peaceable citizen, in no way involved in the actual hostilities, with no means of obstructing the military operations, should be deprived of the rights secured to him by the Constitution; but, without going into the question of some irresponsible and unscrupulous partisans—imprisoned in a dungeon, held without trial, and against his attempts or those of his friends to have his legal rights made into the cause of his imprisonment; while he is compelled to meet a charge against him, and to vindicate his innocence; and until it shall please some irresponsible power to order his release.

How far this clear argument is applicable, in all its force, to our State, is a question both for juristic and military men, as it is questionable how far our State is under actual military occupation and actual hostilities. There are some places where we think it clearly ap-

peal, but we may have some doubts as to its being fairly in force in every place in the State, any more than in the Northern States. What it would be in case of actual invasion, is clearly different. As a clear refutation of Mr. Whiting's pamphlet, however, we think the extract is unanswerable.

The Louisville Journal rejoices in the fact that the New York Democratic adopted the platform made by the Legislature of this State. It is, moreover, true that the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature adopted it. The question is, will the Journal's party stand up to it now?

The platform is very good, as far as it goes.

We voted for every one of the resolutions, and more, too, which would have made the resolutions plain enough. But we saw that many of the Journal's party were very uneasy that platform, and that some of them did not speak like the platform at all; and here, at the Convention, one district was bold enough to dissent from the platform, and there were no small number of sympathizers with the dissenters.

We saw, moreover, that whilst this was the platform, as far as it went, of the Democracy of the North, one of that party was hoisted down when he attempted to speak after he was invited, mostly because he announced himself a Democrat, and the Convention did not even notice such conduct on the part of its members.

We have observed, too, that Mr. Crittenden doesn't suit a part of this party, and that Menzies doesn't suit it. This element of the Journal's party are the pioneers in it; and they do not represent the loyal sentiment of this State. They are going in the wrong direction, and the party generally are more disposed to dissent from the platform with them than to stand on it.

We know very well that the Democracy of the North will sustain every resolution in that platform; but that is a good deal more than some of those who passed it will do now; and if they make as rapid progress for twelve months, we don't know where any of them will be found.

We sometimes hear people say that the Government could not borrow money of the people without interest. That this is an error must appear evident to any one who will give a moment's thought to the subject.

For the sake of argument, we should fear to argue alone from the judges. Therefore, to just us ourselves as members of this board, we should ask (in addition to loyalty), truth, honor, and integrity in all our members. In doing this demand, we should fear to argue alone from the judges.

It is known to all that questions involving secret interests, both pecuniary and legal, are submitted to bodies such as this. Their arbitrators are often preferred to that of the courts.

Our decision on the question of whether

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

OFFICE—
South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

CITY NEWS.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department in the Democra Office is now ready for all kinds of printing. Bills, Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed at the shortest possible notice, and at prices to suit the times.

PRINTING MATERIAL FOR SALE.—We have for sale, at a fair discount on cost, for each, a lot of fonts of wood type, cursive, etc., a number of card fonts, display letters, and considerable other material, which we have no immediate use for, being duplicates, and which will be sold together or by the font. Apply immediately to the foreman of our job office.

Col. Marc Munday, commandant of the post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours and entitled to passes, may obtain them at any hour after seven o'clock A. M.

my5 dkwf

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Thursday, May 21.—Kate Beatty, Belle Evans, Mary Fisher, Mary Elstone, Harriet Strow, Mag. Mitchell, Ellen Nichelson, Mary E. Rose, Chas. Price and John Jones were presented for disorderly conduct. They belong to the Goose family. The geese were sent up in default of \$100 for three months, and the ganders were discharged.

Elisha Murray (f. m. c.) was presented on a charge of beating George Gluger, another free negro. Elisha was held to bail in the sum of \$100 to answer an assault in this Court. Sent to the workhouse.

Dick Murphy and Thos. Maloy were charged with stealing \$12 from Johannah Cochran. They were rather young to be prosecuted for a felony, and were sent to the workhouse for twelve months.

John Meister was drunk and abused his family. Bail in \$300 for three months. Sent to workhouse.

J. Francier had in his possession counterfeited and broken bank notes and attempted to pass the same, knowing them to be worthless. He was required to give bail in the sum of \$300 to answer as a common gambler, and \$500 to keep the peace for one year. Workhouse.

ANOTHER HAIL.—For some time past the police and detectives have been watching the residence of a widow lady, well known in this city, who has a couple of sons with John Morgan in the rebel army. Officer McElveen and a couple of detectives went to the house yesterday and gave it a thorough examination, finding a large lot of new goods, military buttons, laces, &c., ribbons, knives, pistols; in fact, a very fair stock of goods was found secreted in the house. From information received, it is supposed that one of the sons is in the habit of visiting the residence of his mother, and, every time he comes, brings a fresh stock of goods, which are, of course, supposed to be stolen. On Saturday night a man came in upon a sorrel horse, bringing with him letters and valuable papers. He has escaped, but the officers have the horse in their possession, besides other valuable property. We saw among the papers and letters a little history, entitled—"Eleven months in Dixie." We suppress the names of the parties for the present.

Five or six hundred rebels are capturing the young man at his mother's residence. This young man, whose name we are requested to withhold, is well known in this city, and has been a fast youth—a true type of young America.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—Wednesday evening two little boys, one seven and the other nine years of age, were playing in the lumber-yard of Mr. W. H. Dix, on Main street above Hancock, when they were driven out by one of the hands. The little fellows had just entered another gate, and hid from him, when a pile of wet boards—about 3,000 feet—fell over upon them, and broke several bones in their bodies before they could be extricated. Strange to say, neither of them was killed, but they cannot possibly recover from the injuries they received. We did not learn their names.

The following is a list of political prisoners in the military prison May 21, 1863:

William Pithey, John G. Cook, Thomas M. Hicks, Thomas M. Hilton, Levi Woods, Wm. Postlewaite, B. F. McCandley, Edward Wilder, John Shore, Sherman Harris, George Logan, John W. Crane, J. H. Smith, Evan P. Lingan, Peter Charles Boeler, John G. Shuckett, Jesse P. Shuckett, Andrew J. Hamley, John A. Brevard, Wm. S. Roark, John Walker, Robert P. Green and Hiram W. Firth.

Mr. Wesley Flood, an old citizen of this place, who, it seems, was over indulgent in the expressions of his opinion, which were somewhat "rebelish," was introduced to Col. Moore yesterday, after which he took the oath of allegiance, and promised to go back this evening at 5 o'clock and give \$5,000 bonds.

We hope our lady readers will bear in mind that the first annual exhibition of the Horticultural Society will take place to-morrow morning. We hope our farmers and fruit-growers will be liberal in their contributions, for we expect to see a fine exhibition than was ever given before.

Yesterday was another quiet day. The weather was rather warm, the streets were very dusty, business was on a stand, items of news were in demand—no body was hurt that we heard of. The city was unusually quiet last night. So mote it be.

PERSONAL.—We learn that General Mansfield and Brigadier General Willich are in the city. The latter was serenaded night before last by one of the German singing societies of this city. A gay time was had generally.

A lot of contrabands were picked up yesterday by some of the Twenty-fifth Michigan regiment, and put in the military prison.

Frank Holmes, who was shot by John Parker a few nights since, up town, was improving some yesterday. It is thought he may recover.

Two negroes had a free fight at Mr. Field's stable yesterday. As they were American citizens of African descent, neither was arrested.

About one hundred passes are issued daily to persons going over the Nashville Railroad. The examination of baggage is still carried on.

COUNCIL.—Both boards of the General Council were in session last night, but no business of special interest was transacted.

Phelps, Caldwell & Co. are building a tobacco warehouse to cover—we don't know how many acres.

We are glad to note that the street sweepers are doing good service in the upper portion of the city.

A car load of East Tennessee came down the Lexington railroad last evening.

We are indebted to Mr. Collins for latest St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to our friend Mr. Hawes, the clever messenger, for Nashville papers of yesterday.

Quite a number of discharged soldiers came up on the Nashville train last evening.

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Fort Goos Attacked!—A Successful Reconnaissance!

It has been a common occurrence, recently, for a lot of female Monitors, iron-clads, name, etc., to go cruising about in the vicinity of Lafayette and Floyd streets, capturing smaller vessels and robbing them of all they possessed, indulging in the fun of charging on houses, without the charge being returned; in fact, these female patriots get drunk, fight, swear and shout for everybody and everything, until it became a disgraceful nuisance to the whole community.

Chief of Police Stanfill issued an order Wednesday, which was carried out to the letter; for that night, about 9 o'clock, Lieut. Billy Curry and Corporal Charles Hazell, with about 20 privates, all equipped, started for Ft. Goos, and succeeded in reaching it without seeing any of the enemy. Pickets were thrown out around the fort, and they moved on their works, surprising the entire fleet, which was lying about loose in the harbor. The following vessels were captured:

Kate Beatty (iron-clad), Bell Evans (do.), Mary Fisher (transport), Moline Elliston (transport), Harriet Strow and Maggie Mitchell (gunboats), Ellen Nicholson and Mary Rose (gunboats), and Charles Price and John Jones (ram, badly damaged). The Lizzie Brown, a sort of craft about the size of the Jeffersonville ferryboat, ran the blockade and escaped. The mammoth iron-clad known as "Mother Goose" was left lying on the docks. The fort was cleaned out and left in a dilapidated condition. One man returned to headquarters without the loss of a man.

Lieutenant Curry's official report was read in the Police Court yesterday, where the gunboats lay, awaiting orders from the Commanding Officer.

Col. Marc Munday, commandant of the post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours and entitled to passes, may obtain them at any hour after seven o'clock A. M.

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They belong to the Goose family.

The geese were sent up in default of \$100 for three months, and the ganders were discharged.

All quiet.

Lieut. CURRY,
Of the Salish Brigade.

Lieut. CURRY.—Sir: Highly pleased with your successful reconnaissance, I cannot help exclaiming: "Bravo!"

I am, &c., CHIEF.

The captured vessels were sent to the head quarters of the Navy Department, which is now in charge of Col. Holmes. It will take about one hundred dollars, for three months, to have them put in running order again. They are old vessels mostly, and have seen hard service. Two of them need weatherboarding, and one of them has had her timbers broken, which naturally causes her to lean to one side when under full sail. Another reconnaissance will be sent out shortly. As a military necessity, we must keep them; but there are some more gunboats up town that had better "change their bias" soon.

STREET RAILROADS.—We cordially endorse the Journal's views of yesterday morning in regard to the urgent necessity that exists for building the Third street railroad to the House of Refuge and Park without any further unnecessary delay. There is not a city in the Union of the population that Louisville has which does not afford cheaper travel for her citizens than is to be had here. In Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all the Eastern cities, a person can travel from one extreme of the city to the other for five cents. To travel the same distance here would cost them from one to three dollars. In those cities a poor man can take his whole family to one of the parks or other places of amusement for twenty-five cents, while it would cost him here five dollars. This should not be, and will not be if proper facilities are afforded to parties who are willing to invest their money in constructing the necessary roads.

Taking Third street as the starting point, we soon expect to see branches extending down Broadway to the Louisville and Nashville railroad depot, up Broadway to Cave Hill Cemetery, and up the river to the ferry landing.

Funeral of Mrs. Sarah J. Dickens, wife of Captain Martin A. Dickens, will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from Mrs. Waller's boardinghouse, on Market street, below Brook. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

The following members of Kentucky regiments reported yesterday:

HARRACKS NO. 1.—One hundred and forty men reported at Barracks No. 1 yesterday for transportation to their regiments. They were transferred to—

Cairo, Ill.....20
Lebanon, Ky.....20
Lexington, Ky.....20
General Hospital.....20
City to regiments.....20
Park Barracks.....20

Total transferred.....140

The following members of Kentucky regiments reported yesterday:

Hart Fitzpatrick, Company E, 11th cav. H. C. F. D. Company A, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company B, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company C, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company D, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company E, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company F, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company G, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company H, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company I, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company J, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company K, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company L, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company M, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company N, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company O, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company P, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company Q, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company R, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company S, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company T, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company U, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company V, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company W, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company X, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company Y, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company Z, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company A, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company B, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company C, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company D, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company E, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company F, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company G, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company H, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company I, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company J, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company K, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company L, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company M, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company N, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company O, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company P, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company Q, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company R, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company S, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company T, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company U, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company V, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company W, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company X, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company Y, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company Z, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company A, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company B, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company C, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company D, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company E, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company F, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company G, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company H, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company I, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company J, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company K, 15th Inf. P. C. D. Company L, 15th Inf. P. C. D. 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Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Yesterday's "Evening News.")

General Butler Called For.

Meagher's Resignation Accepted.

Doubtful Rumor in Regard to the President's Action in the Vallandigham Case.

More About the Foreign Loan.

The Cavalry to be Increased.

850 Rebel Sympathizers Listed in Washington.

British Rebel Steamer Eugene Captured.

40 Captured Crafts at Key West.

Rebels Escorting Supplies from Baltimore.

Bad Conduct of Rebels on the Blackwater.

Fight Between Two Union Regiments.

From General Grant's Army.

Capture of Jackson, Mississippi, Confirmed.

NEW YORK, May 21. — The Herald's dispatch says it is understood that Genl. F. Butler has been summoned to Washington.

Gen. Meagher's resignation has been accepted, and he has farewelled to his brigade today.

A Times dispatch states that the President has approved the findings in Mr. Vallandigham's case, and has ordered him to be sent beyond our lines. It is understood General Burnside has already executed the President's order.

It is authoritatively stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will not accept any foreign loans except on the same terms as are now open to our citizens.

Arrangements are being perfected to increase the cavalry, and it is asserted that within a month we will have 100,000 additional troops of this arm in the service.

The War Department has suspended temporarily the powers of the Medical Inspectors to discharge soldiers for disability.

Eight hundred rebel sympathizers have been placed on a list. Upon their first overt act they will be sent from Washington to the rebel lines.

Secretary Chase and Gov. Sprague have gone on a tour of inspection.

A letter from Mobile, May 7th, states that the British-rebel steamer Eugene was captured, the night of the previous day, by the gunboats Cuylar and Kanawha. It is reported that the General was among her passengers from Havana.

A Key West letter mentions that there are forty captured crafts now on that post.

NEW YORK, May 21.

A Norfolk letter to a morning paper states that a regiment of rebels crossed the Rappahannock on Saturday night, fifteen miles below Fredericksburg, and took possession of medical and other supplies from Baltimore for rebel use. They accomplished their purpose without interruption, and captured eight prisoners from a scouting party of our cavalry.

A Washington special states that Hallieck does not expect to hear from Grant until Friday.

Senator Wilson has just returned from Falmouth, and expresses just at the high spirits and fighting condition of the army.

Hovey has directed two correspondents to visit the headquarters of Carl Schurz and the eleventh corps.

A Carrollton letter of the 19th states that a rebel deserter reports the enemy's forces on the Black Water at thirty thousand. Pickets firing connected with the rebels, removing the rails from their end of the railroad.

The rebels indulge in firing into ambulance trains and solitary travelers between camp and Suffolk.

The expedition has accomplished their mission and will soon return.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The Inquirer of this city publishes a letter from Grant, from Jackson 15th via Memphis 20th, of the capture of Jackson on the 15th New York were advancing in different directions, when, mistaking each other for rebels, a brisk fight began, and continued until the fatal blunder was made.

A number of each regiment are reported killed and wounded.

On Monday two companies of the New York Mounted Rifles were suddenly attacked and badly cut.

Washington's letter to the president of the Vicksburg forces.

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